

Some Chilopods and Diplopods from Missouri.

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The notes of the present paper are based upon a small collection of chilopods and diplopods transmitted to me for identification by Miss Mary J. Brown. It seems desirable to publish them both because few species of these groups have been recorded from the state and because the collection includes several previously undescribed species. All of the material was collected by Miss Brown at St. Charles during 1926 and 1927. All type specimens of the new forms are in the author's personal collection.

CHILOPODA

Cryptopidae

THEATOPS SPINICAUDUS (Wood). One specimen April 16, 1927.

OTOCRYPTOPS SEXSPINOSUS (Say). Two specimens, in 1926 and one in 1927

Linotaeniidae

LINOTAENIA BRANNERI Bollman. Two specimens, 1927.

LINOTAENIA BIDENS (Wood). One specimen, 1927.

Chilenophilidae

GNATHOMERIUM UMBRATICUM (McNeill).

Geophilidae

Geophilus missouriensis, sp. nov.

The general color of the holotype as preserved in alcohol is reddish yellow above, with legs yellow. In life the color may have been distinctly red as usual in *G. mordax*. Cephalic plate broad, the caudal margin truncate, the anterior margin obtusely angular; frontal plate set off behind by a distinct pale line. Basal plate overlapped anteriorly by cephalic plate, the exposed portion at base about four times as wide as median length, but exposed along sides of rounded corners of cephalic plate. Prehensors when closed surpassing anterior end of head, attaining distal end of first antennal joint; joints unarmed excepting for a minute denticle at base of each claw; all joints very short. Anterior ventral plates deeply depressed or pitted at middle. Spiracles all circular, very gradually decreasing in size from the first caudad. Last ventral plate very wide, sides nearly parallel, the caudal margin a little convex. Pleural pores about six along each edge of ventral plate and partly covered by the latter, the most caudal pore a little largest,

and in addition a single pore above, adjacent to tergite. Anal pores distinct. Anal legs with claws long and slender. Pairs of legs in the holotype, a female, 75. Length, 38 mm.

The *holotype*, the only specimen taken, was collected in 1926, at St. Charles, Missouri.

Lithobiidae

NADABIUS IOWENSIS (Meinert). Three specimens, 1927

DIPLOPODA

Craspedosomidae

TIGANOOGONA, gen. nov.

Agreeing with *Cleidogona* in general characteristics: the body consisting of 30 segments, with carinae and setigerous tubercles obsolete; ocelli numerous and well-developed, forming a triangular patch on each side of the head; antennae long and filiform, the third joint longest, the seventh shorter than the sixth; gonopods of male consisting of two pairs of processes; first two pairs of legs in male small and slender, the next five pairs moderately crassate. Differing from *Cleidogona* in not having the ninth legs of male with basal joints enlarged and the last three reduced and hamate, all joints being of normal proportions and the first one with a process at distal end beneath. Tenth legs of male also with joints of normal proportions, the second joint with a protuberance at proximal end beneath. Eleventh and twelfth legs and their pedigerous laminae not specially modified.

Genotype *Tiganogona brownae* sp. nov.

Tiganogona brownae sp. nov.

The body in general form much as usual in *Cleidogona*, subfusiform. Brownish black above with an interrupted yellowish stripe along middle line of dorsum and one on each side of dorsum; lower part of sides and venter yellow; antennae blackish; the head between bases of antennae brown, areolate over vertex, light colored over and just above clypeal region; legs proximally yellow or whitish, the distal joints blackish. The ninth legs of male with joints of normal proportions, the process at distal end of second joint subcylindrical, of moderate length. The basal process of second joint of tenth legs of male short, nearly tuberculiform. Posterior processes of male gonopods uncate, bending forward between anterior pair, smooth. Anterior pair of processes bent caudad, the superior branch of each distally vertically laminate, bifid at end and a little bent mesad. A short cylindrical process, acutely pointed

at tip, extends ventrad just outside (laterad) of each of these processes. Length, about 12 mm.

Holotype, a male. In addition to the holotype, the *paratypes* include two females, all taken at St. Charles in 1926.

Polydesmidae

POLYDESMUS SERRATUS Say. Five specimens, mostly immature, 1927.

SCYTONOTUS GRANULATUS (Say). One specimen, 1927.

Xystodesmidae

MIMULORIA, gen. nov.

Embracing forms smaller than typical *Fontaria* as in the case of *Aphcloria*. Characterized especially by the structure of the male gonopods in which the blade is not coiled as in *Aphcloria*, extending cephalad, a little bent or curved toward or beyond middle of length and expanded into a small laminate plate at distal end; with a short, typically laminate spur toward base of telopodite.

Genotype *Mimuloria missouriensis*, sp. nov. *Fontaria castanea* (McNeill) of Indiana also belongs in this genus.

Mimuloria missouriensis, sp. nov.

In most specimens the general color is yellow, becoming tinged with orange cephalad, the orange color densest on anterior segments and head, the carinae usually paler than mid-dorsal region of tergites. Only one specimen, the female allotype, appears to be in full color. In this specimen the tergites are brown with the keels yellow. Posterior angles of seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth tergites produced and distally rounded, those of the three preceding tergites only slightly extended, the others with caudal margins straight. Last tergite narrowly truncate at caudal end, scarcely curved ventrad. Anal valves mesally strongly margined. Anal scale triangular, the sides convex. Second joint of legs with the usual long spine at distal end, but first joint and sternum unspined. The gonopods of the male have basal spur of telopodite laminate and acutely pointed. The expanded distal plate with a thin, slender, acutely pointed process at right angles to general surface. Length, 19 mm.

The types embrace eight specimens of which one, the *holotype*, is an adult male. All were collected at St. Charles in 1926 and 1927.